The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

A Tremendous Fourth of July.

It is evident that the country hereabouts is getting ready to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of American Independence in a way that no one has ever yet seen it celebrated, and in a way perhaps that our children will hardly see it celebrated in the long hereafter. The people are enthusiastic on the subject beyond all precedent. The Bellaire people seem to have begun their celebration last night. Let us all have a big time in a proper way, but at the same time let us be careful of the gunpowder feature of the celebration. We repeat our warning as to that danger.

Tilden's Strength at St. Louis.

There is no doubt of the fact that Tilden's strength at St. Louis far exceeds that of any other candidate. Our dispatches show that he looms up very strong indeed—so strong that his opponents, even with the two-thirds rule in their favor, are in great fear of his nomination. There is a plan on foot to defeat him through the medium of the Pennsylvania delegation. Pennsylvania is the great slayer of candidates. She proposes to slay Tilden with Hancock, and in order to do this she will imitate Ohio in the Cincinnati Convention. She will take up Hancock and stick to him, and wait for a break. The proposition is to give Ohio the second place on the ticket provided she comes to the rescue in good time. Hancock, of Pa., for President, and General Ewing, of Ohio, for Vice President, is the programme.

So far as the Republicans are concerned, the Democracy cannot do a better thing than defeat Tilden. He is their strongest man, if they only knew it. If Carl Schurz is yet undecided what course to pursue, it is because he is waiting to see if the Democracy will accept Tilden and all that his nomination implies in the way of political reform and specie resumption. It is evident that the Democracy are in great tribulation what to do about it. They are between fire and water—the fire of the East and the water of the west. They think seriously of dodging the money question in toto. They should do as their West Virginia brethern essayed to do at Charleston, viz: remit the question to the Congressional districts. If they could only remit the selection of a candidate to the same districts, and go into the campaign in an entire state of midity, as respects both candidates and principles, they would be happy. They are perfectly nervous over the imminent possibility of making another botch of this job—the same as at New York in 1868 and at Baltimore in '72. How to avoid a similar mistake this time is their present torment of mind.

Forty five Years Ago in Wheeling.

Some one has favored us with a copy of the Wheeling *Gazette* of December 24th, 1831—a paper long since deceased—which was published by R. I. Curtis, who died two or three years ago at Moundsville, and with whom our esteemed fellow citizen, R. C. Bonham, Esq., was once an apprentice printer.

The *Gazette* before us contains the proceedings of the National Convention that nominated Henry Clay for President at Baltimore Dec. 13, 1831. When we look at this old sheet and see the name, "National Republican Convention" printed over these proceedings, we can hardly persuade ourselves that we are not looking over some country exchange just come to hand, a little tardy, with the proceedings of the late Cincinnati Convention. The *Gazette* seems only to have received the proceedings of the Baltimore Covention inasmuch as it has an editorial introducing them to its readers as follows: (We will only quote two or three of the opening sentences.)

"We may be allowed to congratulate our readers on the result of the proceedings in the National Republican Convention at Baltimore. There was reason to fear that an attempt would have been made to concentrate the votes of the convention on some other candidate than Mr. Clay, the only possible consequence of which would have been to divide the party and to endanger those great principles for which it is contending. We have always regarded his nomination as offering the only reasonable chance of rescuing the government from the hands which at present disgrace it."

It will be seen from the above that even as early as 1831 in the history of the Government, there was talk of "disgrace" in the administration of public affairs at Washington. Those were the days of Jackson's bitter partisan administration, when "Old Blair" ran the "Kitchen Cabinet," as it was called, and Major Jack Downing wrote his famous sarcastic letter in the *National Intelligencer*.

Mr. Clay did not succeed as the National Republican candidate in 1832. He only received 49 electoral votes, as against 219 for General Jackson. In 1824 he had received 37 votes, and afterwards, in 1844, he received 105 votes. Three times a candidate and three times defeated. No wonder his opponents said and sung:

"Oh, poor old Harry Clay, Oh, poor old Harry Clay,
You never can be President, for fate is in your way."

The whole proceedings of the Baltimore Convention do not occupy quite two of the short columns of the *Gazette*. Contrasted with the voluminous proceedings of a modern National Convention they are quite a curiosity indeed. James Barbour, of Virginia, presided at this Convention and made a short speech, in the course of which he alluded to General Jackson as having pledged himself to retire to private life at the end of his [then] first term. Mr. Barbour said that in case he would not voluntarily redeem his pledge to step down and out, a majority of the American people would be only too glad to "enforce the fulfillment of his promise." The tone of Mr. Barbour's speech, even at that day, was almost despondent as regards the perpetuity of the Union. The following remarkable expression occurs in it:

"The auguries proclaimed at the commencement of our political career, that the burden of our experiment is the Executive branch of our government, are, I fear, in a rapid course of fulfillment."

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration, was still living at that day, at the advanced age of 94. He was invited to take a seat within the bar of the Convention, but on account of the inclemency of the weather could not be present.

There were in 1831 as many as 286 votes in the Electoral College of the Union, and yet we notice that only 165 votes were represented in the Baltimore Convention. There were only partial delegations from some of the States, and these partial delegations only cast their pro rata of the electoral vote of their respective States. Mr. Clay was the unanimous nominee, however, for President, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. In accepting the nomination, by letter, on the same day (13th of December) on which it was tendered, Mr. Clay said:

Although I should have been glad if the convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be the instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline the nomination. With my respectful and cordial acknowledgements, you will be pleased to communicate to the convention my acceptance of their nomination, with the assurance that, whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the Union and the Constitution, to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of National policy which have made us a people, prosperous, respected and powerful.

We have given space for this political reminiscence of by gone days because, coming from an old Wheeling newspaper, it will interest many of our readers who, at the time alluded to, were readers of the *Gazette*, and who no doubt recall with distinctness the occurences quoted from that paper. It is also well for the present generation to know, from a journal of that day, that while "far off fields look green," yet when we come close to them there are many spots that will not bear inspection. So in regard to the events of history. We must take the much indulged in talk, that we hear on the stump, about "the earlier and better days of the Republic," with many grains of allowance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Serious Differences on the Eastern Question.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—A London correspondent of the *Post* (zealous Liberal journal) says he hears from a trustworthy source that serious differences exist in the Cabinet on the Eastern question, and intimates that the present policy is Disraeli's not Lord Derby's. The correspondent says the reason why such obstinate silence has been observed in Parliament on the policy of the government on this question, is that a debate would make manifest these differences which could not fail to prove very prejudicial to the government. Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancelor of Exchequer, on the one hand, Premier Hunt, Frst Lord of Admiralty and Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State, for India, on the other, are wholly at variance on this extremely serious point—the amount of support to be awarded Turkey by England in the event of the crisis. Every one is hoping for the best, but nobody's eyes can be closed to the alarming resemblance the present situation bears to that immediately preceding the Crimean war. If we do not this time drift into hostilities, it certainly will not be owing to unity and energy in the cause of peace by this distracted Government.

AUSTRIA.

Austrian Neutrality.

VIENNA, June 26.—Austria is taking precautions for maintaining a strict neutrality in the event of a conflict between Servia and Turkey. Montinegro will not participate in the Servian movement. Prince Milan's assumption of leadership of the Slavonic revolt is reported to have excited the jealousy of the Prince of Montinegro.

President Grant's Centennial Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The Centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of earth, seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness, invoked the blessings and protection of a Divine Providence, and thirteen colonies and three millions of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers, commanding a position which then was asserted and for which fervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting that an occurrence of the one hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation a grateful acknowledgment should be made to Almighty God for the protection and bounties which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite all good people of the United States on the approaching Fourth day of July. In addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further in such manner and at such times as in their respective localities and religious associations may be most convenient to mark its recurrence by some public, religious and devout thanksgiving to the Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed on us as a nation during the century of our existence and humbly to make a continuance of his favor and of this protection. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of June in the year of our Lord 1876 and of the Independence of America, the 100th.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.
By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Hearty Welcome to Secretary Bristow.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Col. Bristow reached here to-day. This evening an immense crowd of his friends and neighbors called on him informally and gave him a hearty welcome to his old Kentucky home. The reception was participated in by men of all parties. All seemed to be proud of the great distinction he had won and of the honor he had done to his city and State by his able and honest administration of the Treasury. There is no doubt of the fact that Col. Bristow has a warm place in the hearts of the people here of all parties. The demonstration this evening was like an old-fashioned family gathering—judges, physicians, merchants, Democrats and Republicans alike taking part.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BELLAIRE WAKED UP.

She Proposes to Celebrate the Fourth in High Old Style.

BELLAIRE, June 26—10 P. M.

Special to the Intelligencer.

A most enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall this evening to complete arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Money was subscribed recklessly. The grandest celebration ever held hereabouts will be ours this year. The Calathumpians, 300 in number, are now parading, and one would almost think the Fourth was already here.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Under a call of States by the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Sayler, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Durham—Fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies and the fees of Clerks of United States Circuit and District Courts.

By Mr. Kehr—To further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes.

By Mr. Kasson—Joint resolution, providing that when the two houses of Congress adjourn on Saturday, the first day of July, it shall be to meet on Tuesday, July 4th, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, there to consider a joint resolution commemorative of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. Neal introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the resumption act, and moved the previous question.

A point of order raised by Mr. Kasson, was, after some discussion, overruled.

The previous question was not seconded; 77 to 100, and Mr. Kasson rising to debate, the bill went over under the rule.

Mr. Randall, from the committee of conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported the committee unable to agree and a new committee was appointed—Messrs. Randall, Springer and Kasson.

Mr. Savage moved to put on its passage the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act, but a point of order made by Mr. Kasson, that the previous notice had not been given, it was sustained and the motion was not entertained.

SPRINGER AFTER THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. Springer offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the resumption act.

Mr. Denison interposed a motion to adjourn. Rejected.

The morning hour expired and Mr. Springer's resolution went over without action.

FAULKNER'S CONDON RESOLUTION.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Edward O. M. Condon. It requests the President to take such steps as in his judgment may tend to the release of said Condon. Passed.

BRANNAN, SOMERS & CO.

Mr. Hill, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Brannan, Somers & Co., of Lexington, Ky., appropriating $9,588. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

HORSES AND EQUIPMENT.

Mr. Terry moved to suspend the rules and pass bill reviving the law for payment for horses and equipments lost during the war, and extending the time for filing the claim therefor &c. Adopted.

ISSUE OF ARMS.

John Reilly, Pa., moved to suspend rules and pass bill for the issue of the disused Government arms to the states and territories, for their protection against the Indians.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Logan from the Committee on Military Affairs reported the House bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers in the late war for the union. The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries, all sailors, mariners, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirement that the bounties received under the state law shall be deducted from a total of $8 33⅓ for each month of service, provided by the bill.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, called up the message of the President in regard to continuing the unexpended balances of appropriation into the next fiscal year, and moved it be referred to the committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

DISTRICT TAXES.

Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on District of Columbia, to which was recommitted the bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government in the District of Columbia, reported the bill continuing in force during the next fiscal year the tax bill passed at last session with an amendment providing that taxes shall be paid in December and June instead of October and December, and providing that cemeteries, free public libraries and charitable institutions shall be exempt from taxation as well as other institutions mentioned in the old law. He asked for the present consideration of the bill, and it was discussed at some length.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the bill to restore the franking privilege, but it was laid aside and the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year was taken up.

Mr. Allison explained the provisions of the bill, and said the committee had not felt authorized to examine into the subject of the re-organization of the army, and therefore reported in favor of striking out the first section of the bill as it came from the House, which proposed to re-organize the army. The committee added $32,790 92 to the amount of the bill as it came from the Hose, or $12,374 68 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as in compensation of officers. The committee had nothing to do with that question and therefore had added an appropriation to carry out the existing law. Besides the proposition to reduce the army in this bill, differed from the independent bill for that purpose, recently passed by the House.

The question being on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee, to strike out the first eight sections reorganizing the army, Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said that his committee had considered the House bill to reduce the army, but they had determined that at this time of the session it would be inexpedient to bring the bill before the Senate, and therefore determined to postpone it until next session. The Committee on Military Affairs would examine the question of a reduction of the salaries of officers, and also of a reduction of the number of men, but could not do so at this session.

THE COIN BILL.

After discussion the Chair laid before the Senate the special order, House bill for the issue of coin, and a substitute as reported by the Senate Committee on Finance. The Chairman said he did not desire to have that bill displaced on the Appropriation bill, he therefore moved a special order to maintain its place from day to day with the understanding that it shall not be displaced among the Appropriation bills. So ordered.

ARMY BILL RESUMED.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

St. Louis Convention Notes—Working up Gov. Hendrick's Chances—The Anti-Tilden Element Active for His Defeat.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Hendrick's men are feeling more confident this morning than yesterday. General Mansey, who is working very judiciously for Indiana's favorite, has assurances of support from States not before counted on, and after the first ballot it is expected that he will make decided gains. A Hendrick's band is now parading the streets much to the gratification of crowds of people, meanwhile the anti-Tilden leaders, who are seeking for somebody strong enough to carry Ohio, Indiana and New York, are working with great energy. A preliminary meeting was held in the parlor of the Southern Hotel last night, by delegations who oppose Tilden. Speeches were made by Roger A. Pryor, John Kelley and others, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The object of the meeting was to see what they can count on. This meeting was responded to to-day by Mr. Work on the part of Tilden. There will be a count on the convention.

MASSACHUSETTS AND WISCONSIN SOLID FOR TILDEN.

The delegations of Massachusetts and Wisconsin have held meetings and agreed to cast the vote of each delegation solid for Tilden. This is decided an important gain. The same kind of work is being done with other delegations, and the Tilden managers express the greatest confidence of ultimate success, in spite of the efforts of Tammany.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE TO STAND.

It is now believed that the two-thirds rule will stand. None of the friends of the prominent candidates seem to have the courage to attack it. If it does stand, said a delegate,

TILDEN IS BEATEN.

No doubt somebody will take the lead when the time comes, and there will be a desperate conflict.

The following paper was laid before the National Committee this morning by the greenback delegation from New York:

ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1876.

To the Democratic National Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The delegation appointed by the Democratic State Convention held at New York city June 1st, to represent New York State in the St. Louis Presidential Convention of the 27th inst., respectfully represent to your committee that they are in attendance in this city for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon them by their Democratic constituents, and that they are informed that another delegation, headed by the Hon. Francis Kernan, and appointed at a State Convention held at Utica, is also in attendance, claiming to represent New York. This delegation, therefore, is respectfully suggests to your committee, and make the formal request that the seats in the Convention that have been awarded by your committee to the State of New York, shall be left entirely vacant and unoccupied.

AND BOTH DELEGATIONS ABSOLUTELY EXCLUDED

from the use thereof until such time as the convention itself, upon the report of the Committee on Credentials, shall have determined who are entitled to the same. The sole desire and demand of this delegation being that both delegations be placed upon the same footing upon the organization of the Presidential Convention, and that your committee shall do no act whereby either delegation shall be placed in a prejudiced or disadvantageous position before the convention and the public in advance of a decision upon the merits of the New York contest.

Respectfully submitted,
GIDEON J. TACKER,
Chairman pro tem of the New York Delegation.
H. D. MCNAUGHTON, *Secretary.*

SOLID FOR TILDEN.

The Louisana delegation is not yet full, but those here have organized and they expressed themselves in favor of Tilden. The Maine delegation is now complete, and may be recorded solid for Tilden.

ANYBODY FOR VICTORY.

The Maryland delegation have a strong preference for Bayard, but they are willing to vote for any man who can carry the election.

The North Carolina delegation arrived last evening. They favor no particular man, and came here to follow, not to lead. They say they will support the man who seems best able to carry the party to victory. This feeling represents that entertained by a majority of the Southern delegations.

The Michigan and New Hampshire delegations organized this morning.

JEWELL MANIFESTO.

Cornell Jewell, a delegate representing the Independents of the United States, publishes an address to the Evening *Dispatch*, advocating a compromise on the financial question with the farmers and Southern men, for Vice President, and the postponement of the financial plank in the platform until after the nomination. Mr. Jewell represents the Peter Cooper ticket, and states with authority that the Cooper ticket will be withdrawn if the Democrats favor greenbacks.

Several delegations met and organized this morning, among them the following:

Pennsylvania—Wm. A. Wallace, chairman. The unit question was discussed, cut no definite action was taken. A majority, however, seem to favor carrying out the instructions of the State convention.

CALIFORNIA PROBABLY FOR TILDEN.

California—John P. Hager, chairman. This delegation will move for an emphatic expression on the Chinese question. They say they can carry the whole Pacific slope if they can get from the convention an acknowledgement that their people are right on this subject. No action was taken regarding how the delegation will vote, but it is understood that a majority of them are for Tilden, and the vote will probably be cast as a unit.

North Carolina—W. T. Dortch, chairman. Although the matter was talked about, no action was taken as to the vote of the State.

Oregon—Gen. M. V. Brown, chairman. This delegation stands on the same ground as that of the California delegation on the Chinese question.

Alabama—Gen. E. W. Pettis, chairman. This delegation is divided, and decided to vote as they please. They refuse to give any definite information as to their preferences.

Indiana—John T. Williams, chairman.

Georgia—Gov. James M. Smith, chairman.

NO ORGANIZED EFFORT EXCEPT FOR TILDEN.

A few hours here are all that is necessary to satisfy the looker-on that there is no organized effort of great force for any candidate except Tilden. The audacity of his supporters sweeps everything before it, and makes the mention of other names seem puerile. This is more prominently observable than in the case of Blaise's support at Cincinnati, and his friends claim almost everything, even his nomination on the second ballot with the requisite two-thirds vote, for the two-thirds rule will be adhered to. It is true that important delegations, such as Wisconsin, Michigan and North Carolina, have promised solid or nearly solid votes for Tilden, but after all the result will depend on the action of the Southern delegates. They are mostly lookers on up to this time, their views being well expressed by Gov. Walker, of Virginia. Gov. Walker said that the delegation being from the Old Dominion, which had accepted the results of the war and were in true unison with the people of the North, had come to St. Louis with the firm determination to ascertain what man the North preferred as their standard bearer for 1876, and join heart and hand in their support of that man.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY

has circulated industriously among these delegates. He was invited before the Louisiana delegation this afternoon, and addressed them in behalf of Tilden.

SEYMOUR POSITIVELY DECLINES.

At a meeting of the New York delegation this afternoon, a letter was received from the Hon. Horatio Seymour, declining in the most positive terms any nomination that might be tendered him by the Democratic party. He confessed that a declination appeared rather hasty when considering the fact that no nomination had been tendered, but he had declined thus early in order that no ballot might be wasted on him.

PRELIMINARY TEST.

After some preliminary action, a formal test vote was taken with the view of ascertaining the preferences of the delegation, which resulted as follows:—Tilden 52, Seymour 7, Hendricks 7, Church 1, Hoffman 1, Hancock 1, Bayard 1.

RESOLUTION OF UNITY.

A resolution was then offered as follows: *Resolved*, That the New York delegates cast their votes as a unit until by a majority vote a reconsideration shall be agreed upon.

The resolution passed after much discussion, after which Col. Easton introduced the following:

Resolved, That when by request of twenty-five members of this delegation for the privilege of retiring from the Convention for consultation the motion to reconsider the unit vote shall be in order for discussion.

FALSE RUMORS.

With this flood for Tilden, many rumors originated calculated to strengthen him, but which were soon proven to be false. For instance, it was circulated that Carl Schurz would speak at the Southern to-night for Tilden, but as Schurz is in Pennsylvania that can't be, and his partner here pronounced this story to be without foundation. Another gave out that a combination between the supporters of Tilden and Hendricks had been effected, the latter to take the second place. This story the Indiana delegation pronounces unfounded. I am an old soldier, says Gen. Mausan, and

NEVER CHANGE FRONT

in the face of the enemy. We shall stand by Gov. Hendricks to the end. If the convention nominates Gov. Tilden they will have to seek elsewhere for a second to the ticket. The Indiana delegation are firm, but are not boasting.

BOTH HOT AND COLD.

The Illinois delegation held a long session this afternoon and discussed the financial question. The delegation seemed to be about equally divided between hard and soft money. A compromise will be necessary if anything is said in the platform on the money question. Gen. John E. McClelland, who was selected for the Committee on Resolutions, expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, but as in favor also of specie payments.

A FIERCE CONTEST ON MONEY QUESTION.

There is likely to be a fierce fight on the money question as prominent greenback men like Voorhees, of Indiana, and Ewing, of Ohio, have been appointed on the Committee on Resolutions.

In the Ohio delegation there was a protracted fight, which resulted in the selection of Hon. Thomas Ewing by 23 votes. This question is so much feared that a number of delegates are urging the propriety of saying nothing on the money question in the platform.

COLORADO, FAVORED TERRITORY.

Of the territories only Colorado will be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

WISCONSIN—TILDEN.

Gen. George C. Smith, Chairman, on an informal vote shows the preferences of the delegation as follows: Tilden 6, Davis 3, Hancock 1. The Hancock men and the Davis men, no doubt, will go to Tilden on the 2d or 3d ballot.

KANSAS FOR THE TWO-THIRDS VOTE AND SOFT MONEY.

Gen. C. W. Blair, Chairman. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegation that the two-thirds rule should be adhered to. No action was taken to indicate the preferences of the delegation, but it is known to be in favor of soft money.

TILDEN DELEGATIONS.

Nevada—A. C. Ellis, Chairman; delegation will vote as a unit, and leans strongly towards Tilden.

Michigan—Wm. L. Weber, Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Schell, Belmont, and others in opposition to Tilden. Delegation stands 17 for Tilden, 5 for Hendricks, but three of the latter will probably change to Tilden.

Mississippi—General E. C. Waltham, Chairman. A resolution was adopted pledging the delegation vote as a unit for Tilden, as long as there was any show of his being elected.

New Hampshire—George H. Putnam, Chairman. Delegation stands 9 for Tilden, 1 for Thurman.

Maine—Samuel J. Anderson, Chairman. The first ballot of the delegation will be cast solid for Tilden.

KENTUCKY DEMANDS REPEAL OF RESUMPTION ACT BUT FAVORS RESUMPTION.

The Kentucky delegation, W. P. C. Breckinridge, chairman, adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to present to the convention the resolution passed by the Kentucky State Convention calling for the repeal of the resumption act, but favoring a return to specie payments as soon as possible.

A band, from Peru, Indiana, accompanied by several prominent members of the Indiana delegation, serenaded several State headquarters this morning.

SOFT SOLDERING FOR HENDRICKS.

At the New York headquarters, Judge Buskirk, from Indiana, made a short address to the New Yorkers foreshadowing a harmony of feeling among the Democrats, and assuring them they came here as Democrats, and would support as standard bearer of Democracy whoever should be nominated. Francis Kernan, Senator from New York, made a brief response, counselling harmony and assuring the Indiana delegation that New York would meet them in the same spirit as avowed by the gentleman who had addressed them, and if it turns out that the Convention should designate Governor Hendricks as the strongest man with whom to insure success, New York will give him hearty support.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHEMING AGAIN.

The hopes of the opponents of Tilden now centre around Pennsylvania. That State has resolved to vote solid for Hancock, and to continue to vote for him with no second choice behind. This action they think will draw to their support enough States on the second ballot to prevent the nomination of Tilden, and then Allen of Ohio being out of the way, that State would be added to the Hancock column, and be followed later by the Hendricks supporters. This is their plan, and if it should succeed Pennsylvania would be able to give the second place to Hon. Thomas Ewing. The friends of Hendricks evidently see the critical nature of the situation and are aiding in the effort to prevent a two-third vote for Tilden. That now is the only hope left to the opponents of the New York candidate.

THE COUNT FOR TILDEN

on the first ballot now exceeds 400. The Tammany leaders are so much discouraged as to be about ready to give up the contest, and at this hour it looks as if Tilden would sweep the field.

FIRST BLOOD FOR TILDEN.

At a meeting of the National Committee Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was selected as Temporary Chairman. This was regarded as the first victory for Tilden.

STATUS OF THE GERMANS.

At a meeting of editors of German Democratic papers and independents this evening, Charles Reemelin, of Ohio, Chairman, and Col. Dengler, of New York, Secretary, the following resolutions reported by Judge Otterbourg were adopted:

This meeting, composed of German Americans from all parts of the United States, believing itself correctly informed, both from their own knowledge and from information derived from many editors of German papers, as to the feelings of the German Americans of this country, declare the following to be their unanimous opinion:

1. That the partisan war of section upon section should cease and the old fraternal feeling of a people at peace with itself be restored, but the war upon the corruptionists in the public service, who look upon the offices and business of the country as their spoil, should be rigorously prosecuted to a successful termination.

2. That according to the old time Democratic doctrine gold and silver is the only money known to the constitution of the United States, we say with Senator Benton, the only money which defrauds nobody that the legal tender notes are no money, but constitute a debt long ago due, and that the whole financial policy of the Government should be so directed as to restore specie payments.

3. That the present tariff is oppressive on trade and industry for the benefit of special interests, and it ought to be abrogated and that a system of duties be substituted which shall simply and sincerely be levied for revenue purposes so as to take no more from the people than is necessary for the expenses of the Government and the maintenance of the public faith.

4. That the maintenance of the public schools by State authority is the time-honered principle of this land; that they should be continued in all their efficiency and free from sectarian control, and that the proposed transfer of the schools to Federal rule by Constitutional amendment meets with their disapproval, both because it is an improper extension of the central power, as well as because it is dangerous to the schools themselves.

5. That the exposure of the frauds and peculations of the present administration have written with lines of living fervor over the country, the great duty of the hour to cleanse the service in all its branches of the miscreants who void of virtue in themselves have presumed that the sense of morality is dead in the people. Let us show them that this nation has not forgotten that it had a Washington.

6. That the reorganization of the public service in all its branches is demanded by the public interest, so as to place in the employment of the government, officials specially qualified for the respective places for which they may be candidates. That the doctrine, to the victors belong the spoils should be forever repudiated, and in lieu of it the rule established that the public service shall be open only to men of talent, integrity and capacity in the country and not to the mere partisan.

7. That S. J. Tilden stands before the country as the foremost representative man of the reforms indicated; that the German-Americans so recognize and will support him as such; they feel certain that his nomination will secure New York to the Democracy and strengthen it in every State where there are numerous German-American voters.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., June 27—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary barometer, southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

In the Upper Lakes, south winds, shifting to north, warmer and partly cloudy weather with local rains and slightly higher barometer.

In the Lower Lakes, warmer southwest winds, a stationary barometer, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

Concurs in the Senate Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today rescinded its former action and agreed to concur in the Senate amendment to the silver bill in regard to making the trade dollar a legal tender.

WILL NOT QUALIFY.

It is almost certain that Senator Morrill will not qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

Engineers' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The American Institute of Mining Engineers reassembled in the hall of the Franklin Institute, Mr. E. C. Rech in the chair. The report of the council made to the Institute, shows that 214 new members were admitted during the year, making a total of 612. Of these eight have died.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—The great Powers are again exercising a pressure at Belgrade to induce Servia to abandon its warlike attitude.

—The Herzegovinian chiefs will assemble at Bagnavia on the 27th of July to agree with the Montenegrins about their operations in case Servia commences hostilities against Turkey.

—At Boston during the storm on Sunday, a large number of pleasure boats were capsized and many of the parties on board are missing.

—At Plymouth two boats with seven persons are missing.

—An explosion in the Birley Pit at Shonfield, England, killed six miners.

—The Durham colliers by a vote of 20,000 to 16,000 accepted arbitration in the question of wages.

—Disraeli says the government has no information justifying the *Daily News'* Constantinople letter in relation to the cruelties by the Turks in Bulgaria.